



June 8, 2007

Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary
Federal Communications Commission
Office of the Secretary
445 12th Street, SW
Washington, DC 20554

Re: WT Docket 06-150
WT Docket 06-169
PS Docket 06-229
WT Docket 96-86

Dear Ms. Dortch:

Pursuant to Section 1.1206(b)(2) of the Commission's Rules, this is to notify you that on June 7, 2007, Stu Overby and the undersigned, with Motorola, met with Barry Ohlson, Senior Legal Advisor to Commissioner Adelstein, regarding the above captioned proceeding.

During the meeting we discussed the attached presentation and issues included in Motorola's comments in the above captioned proceedings related to services for public safety.

Pursuant to the Commission's Rules, one copy of this notice is being filed electronically with the Commission. If you require any additional information please contact the undersigned at (202) 371-6953.

Sincerely,

/s/ Steve B. Sharkey

Steve B. Sharkey, Director
Director, Spectrum and Standards Strategy

Cc: Barry Ohlson

Attachment



A National Framework for Public Safety Data

June 2007

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Public Safety Remains Committed to Meeting Local Needs

Overwhelming Public Safety support for local/regional flexibility to choose solution on at least a portion of the 700 MHz PS data spectrum

63 Public Safety entities support flexibility *

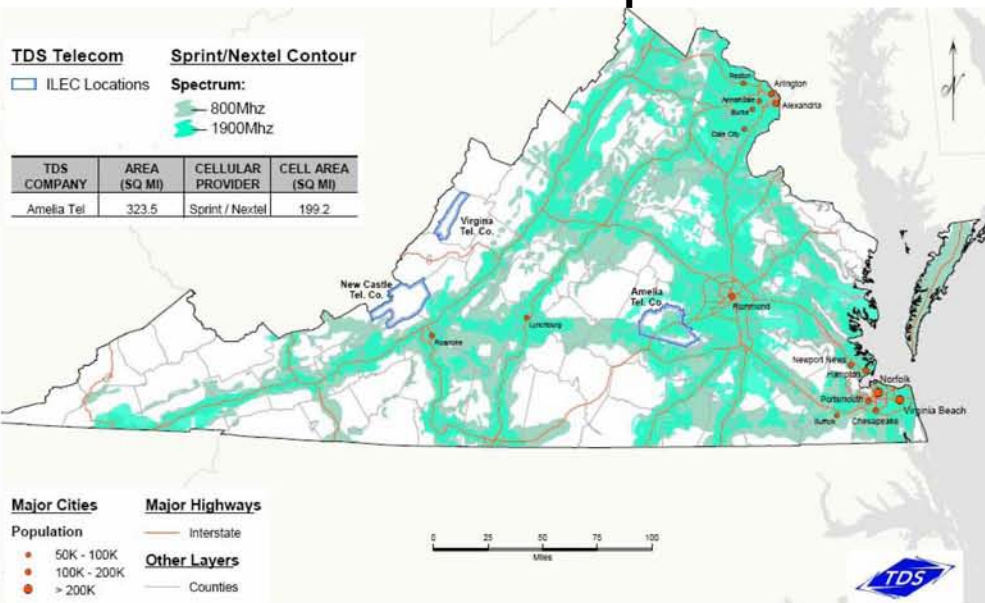
- Not a single entity supports broadband network only
- 18 Regional Planning Committees represented
- 9 States & Statewide Interop Exec Committees represented
- 10 cities – representing large (NYC, Philadelphia, San Francisco) to small
- 19 counties - representing major metro to rural
- 10 districts/regional systems/others

7 Association filings, representing 25 public safety & local government associations, support flexibility

* Total greater than 63 due to some multiple agency filings

Should Public Safety Have to Depend on Commercial Buildout in Rural Areas?

- Rural Coverage has not been economically viable based on consumer requirements



“coverage is concentrated near the city itself and the interstate, and excludes entirely the northern, more rural portions” — TDS filing June 4, 2007 CC Docket 96-45

“Those of us in rural law enforcement in Maine struggle with poor wireless service every day. For example, spotty or nonexistent wireless service can greatly delay the reporting of a car crash, in turn delaying the delivery of emergency medical care at a time when every second counts.” — Press Herald, June 7, 2007, Everett B Flannery, Chief Deputy Kennebec County Sheriff

AN UNDER-SERVED AREA
BEFORE THE WIRELESS-ONLY USF CAP



AN UNDER-SERVED AREA
AFTER THE WIRELESS-ONLY USF CAP



THAT'S RIGHT—WIRELESS SERVICE IN RURAL AMERICA WON'T CHANGE.

You may have seen a recent ad claiming that the Federal-State Joint Board on Universal Service's recent recommendation to cap payments to wireless carriers is a responsible first step in reforming the Universal Service Fund. But nothing could be further from the truth:

- The proposed cap **will actually result in a 23% cut in funding for wireless carriers** below what they are scheduled to receive in 2007. This will require companies in some states to postpone or even cancel plans to expand their wireless networks in rural areas.
- In 2006, wireless carriers received less than 23% of the high-cost fund, even though demand for wireless service continues to grow exponentially. Wireless companies must invest heavily in network expansion to meet this growing demand in under-served areas.

- Compare that to a whopping 76%, or \$3.1 billion for the heavily subsidized **landline companies**, who continue to receive the same level of funding every year, **despite the fact that they are losing customers**. That's the *real* reason for uncontrolled growth in the high-cost fund.
- A robust wireless network is critical for public safety during emergencies, and is an important first step in deployment of wireless broadband service.

Wireless Across America joins the growing chorus of lawmakers on both sides of the aisle, as well as rural consumers across the nation, in opposing the proposed wireless-only cap. **The FCC should reject this anti-competitive proposal and honor the intent of Congress by adopting competitively neutral universal service reforms.**

Wireless service in under-served areas won't change as a result of the USF cap—and that's the problem! Tell the FCC not to leave Rural Americans searching for a signal.



Communications Daily – June 7

June 2007

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Meeting Local Needs Is Consistent with a Nationwide Framework

PS	PS	PS
NB	WB	NB
3	6	3

Current Band Plan

NW	G	PS	PS
PS	B	NB	NB
BB	1	3	3
5			

FNPRM Proposal

- No flexibility
- Assumes rapid and successful nationwide BB deployment
- Potential to strand local public safety agencies

NW	RPC	PS	PS
PS	PS	NB	NB
BB	2.25	3	3
3.75			

NPSTC Proposal

- Achieves nationwide BB goal while accommodating local requirements

- Minimum of 3.75 MHz dedicated to nationwide Broadband Network
- Licensed to and managed by National Public Safety Licensee
- Any carrier access is secondary to PS
- Non-PS use subject to absolute preemption

- 1.25 MHz channel reserved for Regional BB and up to 2.25 MHz for regional WB but implemented with and licensed by national PS Licensee in coordination with RPCs. Regions must make decision to use it by date certain or it reverts to NW BB
- Regional option to implement BB, WB or geographic mix of BB and WB
- RPC recommends location & amount of guardband, which will vary somewhat depending on deployment scenarios.
- WB systems will cease as of a date certain (2019) if NW BB operating and substantially serving same geographic area

NPSTC Plan Provides a Way Forward

The NPSTC Plan:

- **Encompasses a nationwide framework**
- **Recognizes the realities of implementation**
- **Allows regions to elect options on portion of the spectrum**
 - Local Wideband System
 - Local Broadband System
 - Include Spectrum in Nationwide Broadband Network

Key Elements for Implementation:

- **Provide RPCs, State and Local PS agencies sufficient time to make informed election**
- **Add capacity requirement into sunset benchmark**
 - Local election remains primary until later of:
 - 1) **Feb. 2019; or**
 - 2) **When nationwide network is operating and substantially serving same geographic area, and needs the additional spectrum to meet capacity requirements for public safety in that area**
- **Five-year construction requirement appears unnecessary given 2019 benchmark**
- **Exact location and size of internal guardband determined by public safety**
 - Provides most efficient use of the spectrum
- **Public Safety must remain in control of spectrum and public safety license**

Flexibility Should be Provided to Allow Wideband

Wideband Data Enables Large Coverage Areas with Fewer Sites.

- Covers 700 sq. mi vs. 80 sq. mi for High Site Broadband
- Broadband not as effective for large area coverage when return link is considered

Equivalent Wideband Coverage Leverages Existing Investment.

- Add Data Equipment to an Existing Site vs. Building New Sites.
- Building New Sites Can Cost as Much as \$1M per Site.
- WB can also reuse switch from newer P25 systems

Extremely Cost Effective for Covering Large Rural Areas.

Device Cost Driven by Features – Not Underlying Technology

Approx.
5 mi.

**High Site
Broadband
Coverage Area**

**Coverage
Flexibility**

HSD50



Technology Choice will Facilitate Operability – Not Impede Interoperability

Cost-Effective Wideband Allows Deployment in Areas Where Broadband May not be Economically Feasible
- Operability in unserved areas

Wideband Equipment Should Support Broadband Interoperability Standard When it is Selected
- Requirement eliminates concern regarding interoperability

Wideband Can Provide Bridge for Broadband
- Mobile with interface can serve as extension for broadband portables where no broadband infrastructure yet deployed

Conclusion

Public Safety has put forward the framework for an approach that:

- Provides for nationwide broadband, and**
- Meets the documented need for local control and input**

Providing technology choice allows the most effective implementation option for public safety

- Cost effective coverage**
- No negative impact for interoperability**

The Commission should not arbitrarily limit Public Safety to a yet to be proven model